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			2151	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/911,225	SABETI, ROYA REZVANI
	Examiner Dhairya A. Patel	Art Unit 2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communication filed on 2/7/2005. Claims 1-38 are presented for examination.
2. As per claims 14-23,25-27 and 30, they were also rejected under 112 second paragraph. Rejection under 112 second paragraph is withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments are not deemed persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language

4. Claims 1-6,26,27,30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Allard et al. U.S. Patent # 6,018,619 (hereinafter Allard).

As per claim 1, Allard teaches a system of intelligent communication between clients and web servers, wherein the client requests data from the web server, and the data is not immediately available; said request to data is represented by an Asynchronous Hyperlink Object (AHO) and the web server acknowledges the request to the client, the client can terminate the current session and the server fulfills the request at a later time when said data is available and informs the client (column 9 lines 25-42).

As per claim 2, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1 whereby normal, or

synchronous, hyperlinks are converted to AHOs and AHOs are converted to normal hyperlinks. (column 9 lines 25-42)

As per claim 3, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, comprising in addition of a software or hardware component in the client and/or a separate system, said component is herein defined as Client AHO Agent (CAHOA), and it's function is to interact with the AHO on behalf of the client. (column 9 lines 57-64)

As per claim 4, Allard teaches a system as in claim 3, wherein the CAHOA is pre-built or pre-installed in the client and/or other system or created/deployed in the moment an AHO is created or deployed on behalf of the client. (column 9 lines 57-64)

As per claim 5, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, comprising in addition of a software or hardware component in the Server system, said component is herein defined as a Server AHO Agent (SAHOA), and it's function is to interact with the AHO on the server side. (column 9 lines 49-56)

As per claim 6, Allard teaches a system as in claim 5, wherein the SAHOA is pre-built or pre-installed in the server system or created/deployed in the moment the AHO is created. (column 9 lines 49-56).

As per claim 30, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1 wherein the web server behaves in the asynchronous model only, containing only AHOs, and said web servers are herein defined as Asynchronous Web Servers. (column 9 lines 25-42).

As per claim 26, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, wherein the client request results in a specific type of AHO, wherein the web server informs the client that the web server will fulfill the request once the web server receives a predetermined number of

similar requests, and said type of AHO is herein defined as Count-based AHO. (column 9 lines 25-42).

As per claim 27, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, wherein the client request results in a specific type of AHO, wherein the web server informs the client that the web server will fulfill the request once a predetermined condition is met, and said type of AHO is herein defined as Condition-based AHO. (column 9 lines 25-42).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 7-13,23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allard et al. in view of Yanagihara et al. U.S. Patent # 5,715,443 (hereinafter Yanagihara).

As per claim 7, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1 but fails to teach the AHOs in progress are represented in the client system in a graphical user interface, wherein said graphical user interface is standalone or part of an existing graphical user interface. Yanagihara teaches progress of AHOs are represented in the client system in a graphical user interface. (column 11 lines 20-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard to check the progress of the AHO's using graphical user

interface. The motivation for doing so would have been to monitor the status of the request using the graphical user interface. (column 11 lines 20-40).

As per claim 8, Allard teaches a system as in claim 7, but fails to teach an icon indicates when change occurs in the status of any one of the AHOs. Yanagihara teaches an icon indicates when change occurs in the status of any one of the AHOs. (column 11 lines 20-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard in order to see when change occurs. The motivation for doing so would have been to monitor the status of the request when the change occurs. (column 11 lines 20-40).

As per claim 9, Allard teaches a system as in claim 7, but fails to teach each AHO is further represented by an individual icon, herein defined as AHO Icon. Yanagihara teaches each AHO is further represented by an individual icon. (column 11 lines 20-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard to come up with individual icon. The motivation for doing so would have been show to each request that were made previously and to differentiate between requests. (column 11 lines 20-40).

As per claim 10, Allard teaches a system in claim 9, but fails to teach the AHO Icon can change in form or color and said change represents or indicates that a change has occurred in the AHO's process. Yanagihara teaches the AHO Icon can change in form or color and said change represents or indicates that a change has occurred in the AHO's process. (Column 11 lines 20-40). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard come up with color changing Icon which represents change occurred in the process. The motivation for doing so would have been to check the progress of the request made, so when the Icon changes form or color, it indicates change in the process. (Column 11 lines 20-40).

As per claim 11, Allard teaches a system in claim 7, but fails to teach the graphical user interface consists of a list and said list lists every AHO in progress. Yanagihara teaches the graphical user interface consists of a list and said list lists every AHO in progress. (Column 11 lines 4-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard to come up with list of every AHO in progress. The motivation for doing so would have been to check the status of all the searches running in the list (Column 11 lines 4-45).

As per claim 12, Allard teaches a system in claim 7, but fails to teach every AHO whose process ends successfully goes to the history list. Yanagihara teaches every AHO whose process ends successfully goes to the history list. (column 12 lines 24-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard to come up the history list. The motivation for doing so would have been to check on the previous request that were done and to see which requests are not done. (column 12 lines 24-35)

As per claim 13, Allard teaches a system in claim 7, but fails to teach an AHO

that is terminated by the client or server prior to its completion becomes an Orphan AHO and goes to the orphan list. (column 12 lines 24-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard in order to come up with orphan list. The motivation for doing so would have been to check on the unfinished request. (column 12 lines 24-35).

As per claim 23, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, but fails to teach the client request results in a specific type of AHO, wherein the server schedules the completion time for the request and the client is notified of said scheduled completion time, and said type of AHO is herein defined as Time-based AHO. Yanagihara teaches the client request results in a specific type of AHO, wherein the server schedules the completion time for the request and the client is notified of said scheduled completion time, and said type of AHO is herein defined as Time-based AHO. (column 15 lines 42-67) (column 16 line 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard in order Time-based AHO. The motivation for doing so would have been to know the exact time on which the request is going to be complete. (column 15 lines 42-67) (column 16 line 1).

As per claim 24, Allard teaches a system of claim 23, but fails to teach said specific date and time is a periodic event. Yanagihara teaches the specific date and time is a periodic event. (column 15 lines 64-67) (column 16 line 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching

of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard to come up with a periodic event. The motivation for doing so would have been to schedule a request periodically.

As per claim 25, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 23, but fails to teach the resulting AHO fulfills the request in a periodic manner until a final event is reached. Yanagihara teaches the resulting AHO fulfills the request in a periodic manner until a final event is reached. (column 15 lines 43-67) (column 16 line 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include teaching of Yanagihara in the invention of Allard to fulfill the request in a periodic manner until a final event is reached. The motivation for doing so would have been to schedule and finish the request periodically until the last request.

6. Claims 14-20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allard et al. in view of Subramanian et al. U.S. Patent # 5,694,547 (hereinafter Subramanian).

As per claim 14, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1, but fails to teach the client request cannot be exactly fulfilled by the web server and instead, the fulfillment consist of at least one similar or related alternative. Subramanian teaches the client request cannot be exactly fulfilled by the web server and instead, the fulfillment consist of at least one alternative which is similar. (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard in order to come up with another alternative if the request is not fulfilled. The motivation for providing another alternative

would have been so that request can be fulfilled something similar to the original request.

As per claim 15, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 14, but fails to teach Wherein the nature of the alternative is governed by a set or pre-defined rules or a system that determines or selects items that are close or related to the original request. Subramanian teaches the nature of the alternative is governed by a set of pre-defined rules or a system that determines or selects items that are close or related to the original request. (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard in order to come up with an alternative which is close or related to the original request. The motivation for providing another alternative would have been so that request can be fulfilled something similar to the original request.

As per claim 16, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 14, but fails to teach wherein of the alternative may consists of at least one new AHO request. Subramanian teaches one of the alternative may consists of at least one new AHO request. (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard in order to come up with at least one new AHO request. The motivation for doing so would have been to fulfill the request with at least one item which is close or similar to the original request.

As per claim 17, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, but fails to teach wherein

the web server cannot fulfill the client's request exactly because of an obvious error in the request such as a misspelling, said web server corrects said client's request.

Subramanian teaches the web server cannot fulfill the client's request exactly because of an obvious error in the request such as misspelling, said web server corrects said client's request (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard in order so that error in the client's request can be fixed which will fulfill the client's request. The motivation for doing so would have to fulfill the client's request in which if the error occurred it will be fixed by the server.

As per claim 18, Allard teaches a system as in claim 17, but fails to teach wherein the fulfillment consists of modifying the client request and automatically fulfilling said modified request. Subramanian teaches the fulfillment consists of modifying the client request and automatically fulfilling said modified request (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard in order modify the client request and fulfill the modified request. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide load balancing among the resources because it would have save time for automatically fulfilling the request and also would process another request in the meantime.

As per claim 19, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 17, but fails to teach Wherein the modified request is presented to the client for approval before proceeding to fulfill the request. Subramanian teaches the modified request is presented to the

client for approval before proceeding to fulfill the request. (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard in order to present the client the modified request. The motivation for doing so would have been to notify the client of the change in the original request.

As per claim 20, Allard teaches a system as in claim 17, but fails to teach wherein the client request cannot be exactly fulfilled by the server and instead, the web server notifies the client and requests that the client modify the request. Subramanian teaches the client request cannot be exactly fulfilled by the server and instead, the web server notifies the client and requests that the client modify the request. (column 25 lines 40-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Subramanian in the invention of Allard so that the client can modify the request so come up the request that could be fulfilled. The motivation for doing so would be have the client come up with the alternative request which may fulfill the request by the client.

7. Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allard et al. in view of Leighton et al. U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0124080 A1 (hereinafter Leighton).

As per claim 21, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, wherein the client request results in a specific type of AHO, but fails to teach the server is able to predict the completion time and the client is notified of this time, and said type of AHO is herein defined as a Predictable AHO. Leighton teaches the server is able to predict the

completion time and the client is notified of this time, and said type of AHO is herein defined as a Predictable AHO. (Paragraph 40 lines 1-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Leighton in the invention of Allard in order to predict completion time it will take to complete request. The motivation for doing so would have been to find out how much completion time it will take to complete request so that the request can be assigned to the server with the best connectivity. (Paragraph 40 lines 1-27).

As per claim 22, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, wherein the client request results in a specific type of AHO, but fails to teach the server does not or is not capable of predicting the completion time for the request and the client is notified of the undetermined completion time and said type of AHO is herein defined as an Unpredictable AHO. Leighton teaches the server does not or is not capable of predicting the completion time for the request and the client is notified of the undetermined completion time and said type of AHO is herein defined as an Unpredictable AHO. (Paragraph 40 lines 1-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Leighton in the invention of Allard because just in case the server cannot determine the completion time for the request the client will be notified. The motivation for doing so would have been because it would have been hard to predict completion time because Internet is highly bursty and exhibits highly variable traffic conditions.

8. Claims 28-29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Allard in view of Vange et al. U.S. Patent Publication # US 2002/0004796A1 (hereinafter Vange).

As per claim 28, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, wherein the client request results in an AHO but fails to teach the fulfillment of the AHO is based on a server-side priority system or rating. Vange teaches client request results in an AHO and the fulfillment of the AHO is based on a server-side priority system or rating. (Paragraph 86 1-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Vange in the invention of Allard so that there is a server-side priority system for request fulfillment. The motivation for doing so would have been so that all the request fulfillment will be in order they were received by the server.

As per claim 29, Allard teaches a system as in claim 1, but fails to teach at least one standby server, which is functional whenever the web server is unavailable for any reason, said standby server acknowledges the receipt of requests from all clients, and generates AHO agents in response to the requests, so that no client request is ignored. Vange teaches at least one standby server, which is functional whenever the web server is unavailable for any reason, said standby server acknowledges the receipt of requests from all clients, and generates AHO agents in response to the requests, so that no client request is ignored. (Paragraph 86 lines 1-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Vange in the invention of Allard in order to provide request receipt when the

server is down. The motivation for doing so would have been so that none of the requests from the clients are ignored when the server is down.

9. Claims 31-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allard in view of Burdick et al. U.S. Patent # 5,625,816 (hereinafter Burdick).

As per claim 31, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1, but fails to teach an AHO can terminate without completely fulfilling the client's request. Burdick teaches an AHO can terminate without completely fulfilling the client's request. (column 8 lines 56-67) (column 9 lines 1-2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to terminate the request without fulfilling the request. The motivation for doing so would have been to save the server from going down because some request may cause the server to go down.

As per claim 32, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1, but fails to teach the termination is determined by a set of predetermined rules. Burdick teaches the termination is determined by a set of predetermined rules. (column 8 lines 56-67) (column 9 lines 1-2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to terminate the request with set of predetermined rules. The motivation for doing so would have been in order to terminate the request; the request has to fall under certain predetermined rules, which may allow terminating the request.

As per claim 33, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1, but fails to teach

the client initiates the termination of an AHO without the client request being fulfilled. Burdick teaches the client initiates the termination of an AHO without the client request being fulfilled. (column 8 lines 67) (column 9 lines 1-2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to let client terminate without the request being fulfilled. The motivation for doing so would have been because client had already found the results for the result or may be server asked the client to terminate the request.

As per claim 34, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1, but fails to teach an AHO, upon termination, generates at least one additional AHO, and said type of AHO is herein defined as Derivative AHO. Burdick teaches an AHO, upon termination, generates at least one additional AHO, and said type of AHO is herein defined as Derivative AHO. (column 9 lines 14-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to come up with derivative AHO. The motivation for doing so would have been to make another request after terminating the first request.

As per claim 35, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 1, but fails to teach upon the termination of an AHO, the client determines the generation of derivatives AHOs. Burdick teaches upon the termination of an AHO, the client determines the generation of derivatives AHOs. (column 9 lines 14-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to come up with generation of derivative AHO's. The motivation

for doing so would have been because the client wants to make another request after termination of the first request.

As per claim 36, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 35, but fails to teach the derivative AHOs are automatically deployed. Burdick teaches the derivative AHOs are automatically deployed. (column 9 lines 14-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to come up with derivative AHO's. The motivation for doing so would have been to continue with another request after termination of the first request.

As per claim 37, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 35, but fails to teach derivative AHOs can generate at least one additional derivative AHO. Burdick teaches derivative AHOs can generate at least one additional derivative AHO. (column 9 lines 14-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard to come up with at least one derivative AHO. The motivation for doing so would have been to continue with at least one another request after termination of the first request.

As per claim 38, Allard teaches a system as defined in claim 35, but fails to teach the generation and deployment rules of derivative AHOs are determined by other AHOs or derivative AHOs. Burdick teaches the generation and deployment rules of derivative AHOs are determined by other AHOs or derivative AHOs. (column 9 lines 14-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include teaching of Burdick in the invention of Allard come up with the generation and deployment rules of derivative AHO's. The motivation for doing so would have been so

that in order to make another request after the termination of the first request it has to follow certain generation and deployment rules so that not all terminated request are allowed to make another request.

Remarks

10. Applicant asserted the following remarks:

As per claims 1-6,27 and 30, applicant states Allard's invention is orthogonal to applicant's invention because Allard does not teach providing information to the client. In column 9 lines 25-42, Allard teaches that when the client request information to server, the information from the request is provided back to the client. It seems from the remarks that the applicant agrees with the examiner cited prior art about Allard teaches the applicant's claimed invention and that examiner does not know on how to answer to applicant's remarks. It seems applicant just states examiner's rejection as remarks and that applicant's remarks are therefore noted. Examiner asserts that the prior art cited by the examiner read on the claimed invention.

As per claims 7-13, 23-25, applicant states that Yanagihara does not teaches AHO's which are a new form of hyperlink. Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant that Yanagihara does not teach AHO's or a hyperlink because an icon has a hyperlink embedded inside it. For example on your windows desktops if one clicks on the Internet Explorer icon a webpage is going to open to the hyperlink listed as a homepage therefore Yanagihara teaches an AHO which is similar to the icon.

As per claims 14-20, applicant states that Subramanian teaches describes various responses within the context of registering the client. AHO's are hyperlinks, and

applicant must claim various responses to the client for these new hyperlinks in the context of AHO's. It seems from the remarks that the applicant agrees with the examiner cited prior art about Subramanian teaches the applicant's claimed invention and that examiner does not know on how to answer to applicant's remarks. It seems applicant just states examiner's rejection as remarks and that applicant's remarks are therefore noted. Examiner asserts that the prior art cited by the examiner read on the claimed invention.

As per claims 21-22, applicant states the Leighton describes a system for routing client request based on calculated response times of servers. AHO's deal with data that may not be available at the time of the request. It seems from the remarks that the applicant agrees with the examiner cited prior art about Leighton teaches the applicant's claimed invention and that examiner does not know on how to answer to applicant's remarks. It seems applicant just states examiner's rejection as remarks and that applicant's remarks are therefore noted. Examiner asserts that the prior art cited by the examiner read on the claimed invention.

As per claims 28-29, applicant states that Vange describes a system in which an intermediary server is used to prioritize request and find substitutes for requested data. AHO's describe a system in which the data is delivered from the server, but at a later time. AHO's are hyperlinks, and claims a system for prioritizing request in the context of AHO's. It seems from the remarks that the applicant agrees with the examiner cited prior art about Vange teaches the applicant's claimed invention and that examiner does not know on how to answer to applicant's remarks. It seems applicant just states

examiner's rejection as remarks and that applicant's remarks are therefore noted.

Examiner asserts that the prior art cited by the examiner read on the claimed invention.

As per claim 31-38, applicant states Burdick describes a system in which data is gathered in standard format in database and delivered to client on request and includes various means of terminating a request and claims various means of terminating AHO's in the context of new form of hyperlink. It seems from the remarks that the applicant agrees with the examiner cited prior art about Burdick teaches the applicant's claimed invention and that examiner does not know on how to answer to applicant's remarks. It seems applicant just states examiner's rejection as remarks and that applicant's remarks are therefore noted. Examiner asserts that the prior art cited by the examiner read on the claimed invention.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- ✓ A). "Method, system and apparatus for client-side usage tracking of information server system" by Allard et al. U.S. Patent # 6,018,619
- ✓ B) "System for registration of clients in an ATM network providing for communication of client registration messages to a central manager" by Subramanian et al. U.S. Patent # 5,694,547
- ✓ C) "Method and Apparatus for searching for information in a data processing system and for providing scheduled search reports in a summary format" by U.S. Patent # 5,715,443

D) "System and method for providing distributed database services" by Vange et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2002/0004796

E) "Method for predicting file download time from mirrored data centers in a global computer network" by Leighton et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2002/0124080

12. An examination of this application reveals that applicant is unfamiliar with patent prosecution procedure. While an inventor may prosecute the application, lack of skill in this field usually acts as a liability in affording the maximum protection for the invention disclosed. Applicant is advised to secure the services of a registered patent attorney or agent to prosecute the application, since the value of a patent is largely dependent upon skilled preparation and prosecution. The Office cannot aid in selecting an attorney or agent.

Applicant is advised of the availability of the publication "Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office." This publication is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dhairy A Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-4066. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DAP



ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER